BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening.-"The Tick-of-Leave Man." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. NIBLO'S GARDEN - This Evening . - "The Black

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"A Midsum FRENCH THEATER-This Evening.—"Marie Antoi-

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER—This Evening.—" Medea' burlesque)—" Fit to be a Duchess." NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening .- "Norwood." BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Evening.
"Adam and Eve"—A Living Gorilla—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie
200 000 Curjouties.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-This Evening. BUNYAN HALL, Union Square - This Evening .-

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM - This ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—Eighth Annual Exhibi-tion of Paintings. Day and Evening, at No. 661 Broadway. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Open Day and

DODWORTH'S HALL.-This Evening.-Hartz, the EXHIBITION OF BALL'S STATUE OF FORREST AS

## Business Motices.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 Jours etc.

At Retail—Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, and Knives, the quality of which stamped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at prices worthy the at

ROGERS & BROTHER, (Formerly of Hartford, Conn.), Removed to Waterbury, Conn., 1834. OFFICE No. 203 BROADWAY. Manufacturers of Silver Plated Goods

Of the best quality only. The oldest firm and for several years the only one of the name in exist

The superiority of our wares is proved by the number of imitations and ounterfelts offered. We trust that a discriminating public will not be

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Energetic men who WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Effects that who are looking for bindivers to call and examine the Hydractule Cow Milkeri, Fat. May 22, 1886, and November, 1897. A sure cure for ocking hands and kicking cover. Supple, cheap, and durable. It milks any number of cows at the same time, and is operated by hand, water, steam, or other power. It milks the four texts of a cow at once. Will milk any cow in three minutes. It initiates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow; unliks three texted cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A rare opportunity is now offered for enterprising men, with large or small expital, to make money, either by traveling or locating in cits or country. Call and examine for yourselves. clocating in city or country. Call and examine for yourselves and machines in constant operation.

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THE MEDICINE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. Dodn's Nervine and Invisoration gives agreeable and almost instant relief in spanse of Wheeping Cough. Wheeping Cough is a nervous disease, and this medicine just hils it. Parents, try it, and sare your little ones the worst agony of this distressing malady. \$1. By all Druggists. General Depot, No. 75 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Tourists can show their stereoscopic collections, and preserve them untouched in Bocker's elegant instrument, holding from 3 to 50 dozen views. A complete assortment at the patentee am manufacturer's, ALEE. BECKER'S, No. 500 Broadway, near Prince-st. ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS

are DOUBLE-FASTENED. Better than ever. Office. No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.-First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL, PARIS, 1867. The Howe Machine Co.—Elias Howe, ir.—No. 699 Broadway, Ne. Tork, suarted, over highly two competitors, the only Cross of the Legion of Honou, and Gold Medal, given to American Sewin Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

One dollar per week buys the best Lock-side Sewiso Machine in the world. F. Wilson, No. 507 Broadway. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST BORT! Address Dr. PALNER only, Philadelphia, New York, & Boston.

AT HUNT'S, No. 430 BROADWAY,
Largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Custox Made. Work in the
city. Also, made to order at short notice. France Boots and Gatters,
of Gau's best Paris make, all sizes. Enclish Gatters, etc. A BROOKLYN LADY WAS CURED of most distressing Headache in 20 minutes, on Friday last, 1

of most distressing Headache in 20 minutes, on Friday last, by a single dose of Donn's Neavene and Invisionation, which is only another case to the hundreds that night be given. Price #1. By all druggists. General Depot, No. 75 Fulion-st., N. Y. REFORM FOR LADIES-MADAME JUMELS'

MANARIAL BAIM and PATRY BREAST BLEATON, develops the bas hysiologically. Depot. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East Twentieth at lequest circular. Sold everywhere. TRUSSES, &C.—MAISH & Co.'s Radical Cure Trass Office, only at No. 2 Vessy et. (Astor House). Also Supporters, Bandager, Silks, Elastic Stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

ANOTHER GRAND TRIUMPH. THE FLORENCE WAS AWARDED TO BE THE FLORENCE WAS AWARDED THE FLORENCE WAS AWARDED TO BE AWARDED TO BE

Children take them, and cry for more. M. DAMES'S WORN EXPRILING TROCHES OF LOTENGES - safe and sure: no mercury. Price 25 cents per box. Depet No. 477 Fourth-ave. Sold CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of

Grand. Square, and Upright Prano-Fortus, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway. UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

STRINGAY & SONS TRIMBERANT, having been awartled the Grand Gold Meddal for American Grand, Square and Upright IV by the unanimous verific of the International Jury. This Medal tinetly classified first in order of merit oner all other American Bibliotrs, and ever more than four bundred pianos entered for comply mearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. Warrenous, Nos. 103 and 111 East Fourteenthett, Now York.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum. WREKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. SENI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. WHEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIB-

No notice taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer -not necessarily for publication, but as a gnaranty of good faith. We do not undertake to return rejected communications.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STRUMNS BROTHERS, agents for American Libraries, No. 17 Henrietta CARL GREAT & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Stefans plats, Vi

enns, are agents for The Tribuns in Austria.

C. B. Nonton & Co. American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Aubes, Paris, are agents for THE TRIBUNE in France.

The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for Trus THIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporari A. Asnun & Co., Booksellers and publishers, No. 20 Unter den Linden,

Merlin, are agents for THE TRIBENE in Prussia. ADVERTISERS IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE are reminded that their advertisements must be handed in

of the Army of the Tennessee, Law Intelligence, the Money Article and Markets will be found on the second page; Shipping Intelligence and Criminal Court Reports on the third page; and Notices of Books of the week on the sixth page.

It is thought that one, at least, of the Fenians convicted in Manchester will be executed on the 23d of November.

The fact that no news of the reported submersion of the Island of Tortola has been received in England, inspires some hope that the report of this dreadful calamity may prove to be incorrect, or at least grossly exaggerated.

The Kansas Legislature is after the usual pattern, heavily Republican. Returns nearly complete show for negro suffrage, 7,591, against 16.114; for woman suffrage, 6,670, against 16,362; for disfranchising disloyalists, 11,390, against

The official canvass of the voting in Georgia shows that 188,647 names were registered, of whom 106,410 voted. Of these, 102,283 were for a Convention, and 4,127 opposed; majority for white voters for the Convention.

There is no prospect yet of any solution of

only that of Spain shows itself absolutely in favor of defending the Temporal Power as it now exists. There is no change in the unfriendly relations between France and Italy, and the French troops in Italy are getting ready to go into Winter quarters.

Mr. Seward and the Danish Government seem to find it quite difficult to come to an agreement concerning the value of the Danish Colonies in the West Indies. We still continue to get contradictory dispatches. According to the latest accounts, the three islands will be sold for \$11,500,000.

The Suffrage amendment striking the word 'white" from the Constitution of Minnesota by the Senate notwithstanding. There are is now thought to be defeated. The latest returns, embracing 25 counties, give nearly 900 majority against it, and it is by no means certain that the returns to come in will overcome this advantage.

The politicians who have taken charge of the interests of Gen. Grant in our City did nothing to elect the Republican State Ticket this Fall, and openly exulted over its defeat. Now, they are doing their best to defeat our Mayor and reëlect the regular Tammany incumbent, whom most of them supported for Governor last year. Perhaps this is the way to promote Gen. Grant's election, but we do n't see it. Do they expect to nominate him in Tammany Hall?

After persisting to the last in the election of Waterbury, Rep., for Senator in the XXIIId District of this State, the local papers in that section are compelled by the official count to give it up, and set down John F. Hubbard, Dem., as the successful man. We compare the vote with that for Secretary of State:

 
 Counties.
 McKean.
 Nelson.
 Waterbury.
 Hubbard.

 Chenango.
 5,125
 4,057
 5,042
 4,137

 Delawaro.
 4,887
 4,236
 4,819
 4,234

 Schoharie.
 2,634
 4,281
 2,632
 4,310
 Total .....12,646 12,574 12,493 12,741 McKean's maj., 62. Hubbard's maj., 248. Hubbard's election makes the Senate stand

ent-Mr. Stamford of the Saratoga District. THE MAYORALTY.

16 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and 1 Independ-

In 1857-Fernando Wood being Mayor of our City and a candidate for reclection indorsed by both the Tammany and Mozart Democratic organizations-an independent, non-partisan organization brought out Daniel F. Tiemann as a Reform candidate against him, and we supported Mr. T. to the best of our ability, though we knew him as a very bitter Democrat, because we believed him an honest man, who would use the power with which he was to be clothed (mainly by Republican votes) to promote the City's best interests regardless of party. He was elected by the following vote:

Mr. Tiemann began well, but, at length the Tammany wire-workers, playing on his Democratic prejudices, got possession of him, and he became a mere Democratic Mayor, though a pretty good one for that breed. He was not presented for reëlection.

In 1859, there was a triangular contest; and The Times did its very best to take Republican votes from Mr. Opdyke, the Kepublican, and give them to Mr. Havemeyer, the Tammany Democratic candidate. We did not see the utility of this, but supported throughout the Republican candidate. We do not believe one Republican voted for Wood, though The Times strenuously insisted that Opdyke was run merely as a cover for the support of Wood. The vote stood:

In 1861, C. G. Gunther was run by the Tam-

many Democracy against Wood; the Republicans again supporting Mr. Opdyke. The result was just what we insisted it should and might have been in '59 if the Republicans had not been divided by The Times. The total vote was:

Opdyke ...... 25,380 Gunther ..... 24,767 Wood ..... 24,167 Opdyke over Gunther .613 Do. over Wood . 1213

In 1863, Mr. Opdyke declined a reëlection Mr. Wood did not run; the Republicans presented Mr. Orison Blunt; and Mr. F. I. A. Boole received both the Tammany and Mozart nominations, so that his election seemed inevitable. But Boole, though a zealous Democrat, was not a Copperhead; he did not sympathize with the Rebellion. A secret "Peace" organization rallied the determinedly Copperhead vote on Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, and he was elected, the aggregate vote standing: Blunt. 19,383 Boole. 22,579 Gunther 29,121 Gunther over Boole. 6,542 Do. over Blunt. 9,738

In 1865, the Tammany and Mozart machines again united-this time, on John T. Hoffman. The Citizens' Association presented as their candidate John Hecker, on the simple platform of hostility to Municipal abuses and corruptions. Having repeatedly supported County Officers and Judges on that platform, and deeming it a sound one, we approved and supported this nomination. Afterward, the Republican organization presented the name of Marshall O. Roberts, and we were urged to drop Hecker and support Roberts. But to do this would simply be to throw Hecker out of the canvass, making the contest one between a single Democratic candidate, supported by the two Democratic machines, and a Republican, with a certainty, first of crushing out the Reform organization; next, of electing Hoffman by a large majority. Even if we had wished to elect Mr. Roberts, this would have been a blunder; but what we did wish was to divorce our Municipal concerns from politics, and this end imperatively required the support of Hecker, and we supported him to the end, though the extraordinary efforts made for Roberts reduced Hecker's vote below all reasonable expectation. The aggregates were:

Roberts 31.657 | Hoffman 32.820 Hecker 10.390 | Gunther, Ind 6.757 Hoffman over Roberts, 1.163. -There being now no Reform candidate in nomination, and two closely matched Democrats against one worthy and popular Republican, it seems to us that the Republicans can do no better than to support their own candidate. True, our vote was light two weeks ago but that was because every daily newspaper in the City, THE TRIBUNE only excepted, tried to make it so. With barely one paper working for the Republican ticket, it polled over 25,000 votes; if the rest will take hold now, the aggregate may be increased by many thousands. But if two or three Republican journals shall urge their readers to support Hoffman, they will of course reduce Darling's vote, and may possibly elect Hoffman. We see nothing to be gained by this, and shall do our best against it; and, if our vote shall be the Convention, 98,156. There were about 36,500 light, we trust our distant friends will lay the blame where it belongs.

Mr. Darling, say The Times and The Commereial, is a Conservative Republican. Very well:

to him anything but encouragement. It is well ceived their hearty support. Though beaten '66 than it was in '64. He ought to have every Republican vote now; and, if he does not, it shall not be our fault.

MAJOR-GEN. SICKLES.

The President has issued an order mustering Gen. Sickles out of the service. We have been expecting this for some time, although we hoped that His Excellency would refrain from an act of vindictiveness toward a gallant soldier. Gen. Sickles retires into the grade of a colonel, to be ordered, perhaps, to proceed to Walrussia, and report to Gen. Rousseau, who was promoted by Johnson as a partisan of his policy, and confirmed one or two points about the career of Gen. Sickles which make this peculiarly vindictive. When secession was threatened in the House, Sickles, then a Democratic member from New-York, made a speech as patriotic as that which gave Johnson his fame. When the Sumter guns were fired he was among the first Democrats to volunteer, and he raised the first brigade that entered the service. He served through the war, losing his leg at Gettysburg and gaining a military distinction which no other military officer from civil life has surpassed.

When Reconstruction became necessary, Gen. Sickles was continued in his command. He possessed the confidence of the President in a large degree. Of all the Reconstruction commanders, he was the one in whom the President most confided. As the policy of Mr. Johnson developed its antagonism to the country, Gen. Sickles used his best efforts to warn him of the danger of his course, of its injustice to the freedmen and the loyalists of the South, of the impossibility of restoring the Union upon any basis but that of Liberty, Mercy, and Justice. When the Reconstruction act was passed, no commander was more earnest to execute the will of the people. His administration of the Carolinas exhibited a broad, generous, intrepid statesmanship. Justice was done to all. The freedmen were protected. The Rebels were not oppressed. We remember how he made the Rebels respect the flag, and how swiftly he put his sword through the laws which sought to restore the lash for the negro. When famine threatened the people, the foresight of Sickles prevented its coming. But he ceased to please Mr. Johnson. He could not carry out the infamous policy which the President sought to impose on the country, and, in defiance of the wishes of Congress, he was removed. That removal is now followed by his degradation from the rank of

a Major-General. The people will insist that Congress shall grant some compensation. It is dreadful to see one after another of our champions stricken down for devotion to us, while men like Rousseau are promoted. Terry is banished from Richmond, Sheridan is whirled out to Kansas. Sickles is reduced to his colonelcy. We presume Howard will follow. The President seems who dares to oppose his policy. At the same fime he succeeds in coaxing Congress to confirm year 1867. his favorites. This must end, and Congress should, if possible, make an example of the case of Sickles. No officer has sacrificed more representatives should find a way of rewarding

THE CONSTITUTION EXPOUNDER. Binckley must hide his diminished head; for a greater than Binckley is here! The public has not yet forgotten the luminous and voluminous opinions last Summer of our distinguished President's distinguished Attorney-General, Mr. Stanbery, in reference to the Military Reconstruction laws of March 2 and March 24, 1867. officially that, throughout the South, every Rebel was to be his own registrar, and that our army there, and the Military Commanders of comitatus to carry out the will of Rebel Governors and Mayors. He then rested from his labors, and since that time the brilliant Binckley has illuminated the world with opinions and decisions in his stead.

But the Attorney-General, evidently envious of his Assistant's fame, has just appeared in print, over his own initials, in The National Intelligencer, to prove that the first session of the XLth Congress, commencing by a law of the last Congress on March 4, 1867, and not yet concluded, is, notwithstanding A. J.'s signatures to its bills and the vetoes with which he has honored it, an unconstitutional assemblage. In this remarkable newspaper opinion, he quotes the Constitution correctly as follows;

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be or "the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

That quotation upsets all his argument, for I. It shows that Congress must meet "at least once in every year," plainly declaring that it may meet oftener.

II. Such meeting must be on a certain day. 'unless they shall by law appoint a different

III. The law of Jan, 22, 1867, which he quotes, enacts that, in addition to the December meeting, there shall be in the first year of each Congressional term an additional meeting, commencing on the 4th of March.

Thus the law has carried out the Constitutional provision, | "that Congress shall as-"semble at least once in every year," and las also "by law" provided that there shall be two sessions in the first year, one commencing in March and the other in December, the days being specifically "appointed" in the "law."

And yet Mr. Stanbery, after making these quotations, gravely declares that "it [the Constitution] does not authorize Congress to provide for an additional meeting, &c." We can scarcely wonder that this argument is made a newspaper article instead of an officially published Opinion.

The Sunday Mercury of yesterday contained, in the guise of a Washington dispatch, the following, which, for "solid lying," has not often been equaled:

been equaled:

"Fernando Wood's campaign for Mayor of New-York City is excling considerable interest here, especially among the ultras of the Republican party, who but last week were completely hoored by their tremendous defeat in your State. They hope that Wood will be elected; and, in fact, it is said here that he has applied to the Radical Congressional Committee for aid and assistance, claiming that without Republican help his election is hopeless. The Radicals appear to think that they are in duly bound to help him: for his election at this time would, in their opinion, neutralize the Democratic triumph in November, and insure them the State next year in the Presidential campaign. This opinion being current here among the Radicals, I thought is best to inform you of it."

-We expect soon to read in dispatches hence that the Radicals have adopted Fernando as their candidate, and are doing their best to elect him. We cannot correct such fabrications half so easily as they can be manufacbe opposed to the idea of holding a European Congress, as the views of the several Governments of Europe on the Temporal Power afford nated by the Radicals of his district, and re-

we know them, propose to vote the Republican known that of all the European Governments, by a concentration of the previously divided ticket, as is their habit. They cannot see why Democratic vote, his poll was 2,173 heavier in they should desert it to save the regular Democracy from defeat at the hands of the irregulars. If we have any interest in the matter, it does not incline us to help with our votes the corrupt and tottering dynasty that oppresses us from Tammany Hall.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. The American Social Science Association will hold an adjourned meeting in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, the 19th, 20th, and 21st of November, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. If the papers read at this meeting and the discussions that follow them shall prove as interesting as those of the recent session in Boston, we may safely promise our readers that they will lose nothing and gain a good deal by securing front seats, and sitting in them from the beginning of the proceedings to the end. The aim of these meetings is to bring to a focus the researches and thinking of the many

minds busied in subjects relating to the social well-being of man. It has no sectarian nor political aim, but appeals to all intelligent men and women, and to all good citizens, and is ready to accept light on the matters it is concerned about, without vexing itself as to the shape or size of the window it shines through. It discusses the best means of education; the defects in our laws as made and as administered; the public health, and the ways it is injured or secured; statistics, and how they may be made to prove established things good or bad, or, by turning their concentrated light full on unsuspected evils, open new fields of philanthropic work for those who are never weary of doing good. These are wide themes, and the discussion of them is only limited by their bearings upon practical life, while every man who can say a sensible word upon any of them, or who has made them a subject of thought, is sought out and invited to take part in these meetings. As yet, this American branch of the Foreign Societies devoted to social science, is in its infancy, and numbers comparatively few working, active members, but, every meeting it holds, draws public attention more seriously to the importance of its work, and enlists the interest of earnest men in all directions who rejoice to find their hands strengthened and their hopes sustained by the companionship and sympathy of workers in kindred fields. The meeting announced for next week prom-

ises to be unusually interesting. Prof. Samuel Eliot of Boston will make the opening address, and papers will be read by Mr. Edwin L. Godkin on Cooperation, by Mrs. C. H. Dall on Lodging Houses for Working Women, by Dr. Howe on the Education of the Blind, by Dr. Peet on the Sign Language, by Mr. Clarence Cook on the Modern House, by the Hon. Josiah Quincy on Railroads, and by other well-known gentlemen on subjects of interest, Ship-Reformatories, Prison Hygiene, the Reformation of Inebriates. the Police Question, &c., &c. Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Boston, the Recording Secretary of resolved to punish every man within his reach | the Association, will read a Report on the Progress of Social Science in America during the We shall furnish reports of these papers and

discussions, and do what we can to awaken an interest in this community in a cause which to the cause of Liberty and Justice, and our seems to us of real importance, but we trust it will not be long before our public will see for itself that this is no private adventure, but one that concerns all our citizens, and the moral and physical health of the whole State,

> A FIRGINIA FREEDMAN ON THE ELEC-TION.

A freedman of Richmond, Va., writes us that none can regret more than the members of his race that they were compelled by their sense of duty, in the recent election, to vote in solid In the very teeth of these laws he decided phalanx against the whites. But as it seemed to the blacks that the question on which they were voting was whether they should ever have the chance to vote again, it was absolutely these Southern Departments, were but a posse impossible that they should vote away their own right to vote. He predicts that as soon as the question of their right to vote is settled, which will be done by the vote ratifying the Constitution to be adopted by the Convention, the black vote of Virginia will be as diversified as the white on all questions of State and National policy. The blacks not only believe but ardently pray that after the Constitution is formed, securing their rights, the blacks may never again be obliged to vote as a party together, or against the whites. As to the candidates, he writes (in better spelling than two-thirds of our Common Council or Board of Supervisors would be competent to manufacture) as follows: "The men who led the ticket of what was called the Conservative party were well known in Richmond, by both black and white-and known as gentle 'men of the highest order-and they had and still have the respect and high appreciation of the colored men, as well as of the white; but they unfortunately happened to be upon the wrong track. Hence the colored men 'had to love them and leave them. They looked "like a fine team to a fine coach, but going to the wrong hotel. Hence we could not take our seats in it. While the men who led what is known as the Radical party in Richmond, even if they was (were) objectionable in some respects, was (were) known to approve of the reconstruction acts, and hence they must be supported. They may have appeared to some as a very poor team to an old shackley coach, and traveling in mud and mire; but they were going the right way. Hence we took seats in the old concern, and put our shoulders to the wheel, and pushed the old thing along till we all reached our destination. And the passengers all went home without saying a word to anybody. They did not send up one single shout of joy, as some people would have done had they had the same success. But we thought it was "best to make no demonstration, as it might "hurt some one's feelings. And this is all that has been done by the colored men of Richmond." The only plan by which confiscation in Vir-

ginia could commend itself to our conscience, would be one by which the land of the late masters might be distributed so as to give from an acre to an acre and a half or two acres to each freedman, while the sense and discretion of the freedmen should in some way, as compensation therefor, be confiscated, divided up and distributed around, so as to furnish from an ounce to an ounce and a half or two ounces of brains to each "Conservative."

THE TROUBLE AT GIRARD COLLEGE-THE NEW PRESIDENT SECRETLY INAUGURATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17. - To-day in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Allison refused to grant an injunction to prevent the directors of Girard College from proceeding with the inauguration of President Allen. Major Smith, the late incumbent,

WASHINGTON.

THE MUSTERING OUT OF GEN. SICKLES-THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE WAR OFFICE - THE LOBBY TO OPPOSE THE REPEAL OF THE WHISKY TAX-HEALTH OF MR. STEVENS-CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE RETURNED TO WASH-INGTON-THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

TREESGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 17, 1867.

The mustering of Sickles out of the service has created a great sensation among the newly-arrived members, and many of our most prominent leaders insist that His Excellency has gone far enough in this business of punishing men for obeying the law. It is presumed Howard will follow. Howard and Sickles are the only two Volunteer Major-Generals in the service. One of them lost an arm, the other a leg. Both have served with conspicuous gallantry, Sickles being breveted a Major-General in the Regular Army for gallantry at Gettysburg. It is proposed that as soon as Congress meets a resolution will be offered continuing in the service all Major-Generals of Volunteers. As there are but two-Sickles and Howard-and as Sickles's muster-out takes effect on the 1st of January, this resolution will protect him from this new exhibition of Presidential wrath.

It was upon good grounds expected that the Presient would ere this have made an order removing Mr. Stanton from his position as Secretary of War, and that Gen. Grant would have been relieved of the ad interim Secretaryship, and a successor to Stanton appointed. There is reason to believe now that the Executive has been thus far unable to decide upon a fit person for the succession, and it is even improbable that an appointment may not be made for some days, though it is likely the order removing Stanton will be issued early this week. Already Stanton is out of the office, and if the position assumed by the President be tenable, the Secretary cannot get possession of the archives and office except by a resort to legal process, if at all. The contest, as matters now stand, would be between Mr. Stanton on the one side, and the President and Gen. Grant, as Secretary ad interim, on the other. But before such contest shall take place, if ever, there is no doubt a regular successor to Mr. Stanton will have relieved Gen. Grant of any part in the controversy.

Members of Congress have arrived in considerable numbers, and members of the "Third House," the lobby, have also come in tolerably large force. The principal feature of the third house legislation, in which large sums of money are invested, is the prevention of the passage of an act of Congress to reduce the tax on whisky. The whisky distillers having reduced to a science their plans for evading the tax, they fear any legislation which shall disturb the system as it exists under the present law. The Hon. Thaddens Stevens informed a gentleman

who called on him to-day that he feels stronger at present than he has felt at any time during the last five years. He also stated that he is in receipt of letters from all parts of the country indorsing the financial views put forth in his recent letter. The National Intelligencer of to-morrow will authori-

sion of the XLth Congress, published in that paper on Friday, was written by Mr. Stanbery. It is known, however, that the article came from the Attorney-General's office, and that it reflects the views both of Mr. Stanbery and of Mr. Johnson on that subject. Chief-Justice Chase returned from Richmond on Friday evening. During the recent session of the United States Circuit Court in that city, no attempt was made either by the Government or the counsel for Mr. Jefferson Davis to bring on the trial of that gentleman, and it cannot, therefore, take place until the next regular term, which commences on the last Monday of the present month. It is possible that the Chief-Justice may attend on that day; but he will be

Supreme Court, on the following Monday. The report of the House Judiciary Committee will ot be ready until about the first of the new year. It is understood that the Senators and Representatives who were zealous for impeachment last Summer are no less anxious to press that measure in the forthcoming session, but so far as the members of the Committee are concerned, they occupy the same ground as they did last July.

obliged to return to Washington the same week to

preside at the opening of the regular annual term of

The health of Secretary Welles to-day is about the same as it has been for the past week. He is regarded, however, as out of danger.

It is now settled that Col. E. Cooper will receive the appointment of Assistant-Secretary of the Treas ury, vice Chandler, resigned, to take effect Dec. 1. The friends of Gen. Stone of Massachusetts propos to make an application to the President for an order

directing his trial on the charges that he (Stone) improperly communicated with the Rebels while in command on the Upper Potomac, and for which he was imprisoned for a long time, by order of Mr. Stantop. The grounds for a trial are that the charges were without foundation, and that he was entitled to and asked for a trial, but was refused by Mr. Gen. Butler arrived here on Saturday morning, but

left in the evening for Norfolk, Va., to attend to some private business. The Democrats of California are loud in their de-

nands for the Federal patronage of that State. A delegation will wait on the President to-morrow or the day after, to urge the claims of the Conservatives. They say that, inasmuch as they have carried two elections, they are entitled to due recognition from the Administration. The Postmastership of San Francisco is the big plum they are anxious to

It is understood to be the decision of the Treasury Department that unless the holders of seven-thirties present them for conversion into five-twenty bonds at maturity, the option to make such conversion is lost, and the seven-thirties will afterward be paid in greenbacks. About 15 Senators and 30 Representatives have ar-

rived in Washington, some of them from the remote orders of the country, including the Pacific States. It is estimated that the returns of the census of the District of Columbia, now being taken, will show the population of Georgetown to be 8,482 whites, and 3,210 colored, making a total of 11,692, and the population of the county west of Rock Creek, including Georgetown College, 1,513 white, and 545 colored, making 2,058; and a total for the entire District west of Rock Creek of 13,750. The First Ward of this city is incomplete, and foots up 9,563 whites, and 6,145 colored; total, 15,707. Third Ward, south of N-st., Sixth Police Precinct, 8,043 whites, 2,582 colored; total, 10,625. Second Ward, south of N-st., Fifth Police Precinct, 7,782 whites, 3,023 colored; total, 10,805. The total approximation thus far, except of that part west of Rock Creek, and the Fifth and

of that part west of Rock Creek, and the Fifth and Sixth Wards, as also that part of the Second and Third Wards north of N-st. to hear from, is about 85,000, of which over 25,000 are colored. Washington thus far reports over 73,000 inhabitants, of which there are over 22,000 colored.

Gen. Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, will urge, in his forthcoming report to Congress, the advisability of repaving Pennsylvania-ave, with the Nicolson pavement, the cost of which he estimates at \$500,000. He will suggest that Massachusetts and Maryland-aves, be similarly improved.

It is expected that the report of the Judiciary Committee will be ready early in January.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES. THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The issue of fracional currency from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to date, amounted to \$457,000. The shipments during the same period were as follows: To the United States Department at Pittsburgh, Penn., \$40,000; to Assistant Treasurer at New-York, \$100,000; to Assistant Treasurer at Roston, \$100,000; to Assistant Treasurer at Roston, \$100,000; to Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, \$100,000; to National Bank, &c., \$64,884. Total, \$404,884. The United States Treasury holds in trust for the National banks at this date as security for circulation, \$840,682,720, and as security for deposits, \$18,030,450. Total, \$371,713,200. Amount of National fisank currency issued during the week, \$118,850. Total issue to date, \$204,886,551. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to \$5,120,025, leaving an actual circulation at this date, \$229,338,528. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$407,600.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the past week were \$2,050,000. ury Department for the week ending to date, amounted

Prof. Blot is going to lecture in the following cities during the Fall, Winter, and Spring: Albany, Troy, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnatt, Dayton, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, New-York, Brooklya, Portland, Roston, Salem, Providence, Newport, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Hartford, New-Haven.

MEXICO.

THE VOYAGE OF THE WILDERNESS WITH SENOR ROMERO ON BOARD-THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT-MARTIAL OF SANTA ANNA-IMPERIAL-IST ADHERENTS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE

HAVANA, Nov. 17 .- Advices from Vera Cruz unounce the arival there on the 4th inst., of the United States Revenue Cutter Wilderness, with Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, and his party. The Cutter received a national salute from the fort. señor Romero left for the Capital on the 71th inst.

Señor Romero left for the Capital on the fith inst. The Wilderness had a very rough passage, and was badly strained, and lost her fannel in a gale. She was being repaired, and was nearly ready to sail for New-Orleans.

The French war steamer Orleans, and the Austrian frigate Novarra have arrived at Havana.

All the members of the Court-Martial which tried Santa Anna, with the exception of the prosecutor, have been sentenced to six months imprisonment for the guidness of their verdict, and have already been incarcerated in the Fortress of San Juan de Ullon.

On the 30th nit. President Juarez commuted the sentences of the Imperialist Generals and Colonels, both native and foreigners, to four years' imprisonment; field and staff officers to three years; and line officers to two years' surveilance of the Police.

The other foreign adherents of the Empire, including soldiers who served in the Imperial forces, are ordered to leave the Kepublic. The higher civil officers of the Empire are sentenced to banishment, and the lesser officers to imprisonment or surveillance of the police.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SLAUGHTER OF INDIANS IN IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 .- Idaho papers of the 9th inst. state that a number of Indians recently vis ited Camp McDermott, and professed friendship and a

the 9th inst. state that a number of Indians recently visited Camp McDermott, and professed friendship and a desire to live with the whites. Subsequently eight of the savages left the camp, stating that they would be absent for "three suns;" but it was ascertained that their deargns were hostile, and they were followed and killed. It was understood that the Indians remaining in camp would suffer the same fate. The latest advices from Mrs. Deaville, who was captured by Indians, states that she was not burned nor tortured by Indians, states that she was not burned nor tortured by the savages, but is alive. The North Star Mine is producing rich ore. Gen. McDowell and Staff leave to-day for Arizona, to make a thorough inspection of the military posts in that Territory.

The State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood was in session three days. The circles represented unanimously indorsed Marshal Roberts, and resolved to support his efforts to equip an Irish Republican Army. The bark Oliver Cutta has been libeled on behalf of the State of California, to the amount of \$22,000, for a breach of the Passenger act. The ship Golden Rule, for Liverpool, cleared to-day with 35,000 sacks of wheat. The stock of flour in the warehouses of the city is estimated at 4,000 bbls. Flour, \$7.5000 sacks of wheat. The stock of wheat in the State is estimated at 2,200,000 centals, 620,000 of which are in the warehouses of the city. No transactions are reported, and prices are nominal. Legal Tenders, 113. Mining Stocks—Yellow Jacket, \$380; Chollar Potosi, \$128; Crown Point, \$75; Hale & Norcross, \$800; Belcher, \$140; Gould & Curry, \$340; Savage, \$192; Gold Hill, \$95; Kentucky, \$133; Imperial, \$156; Overman, \$45; Ophir, \$62.

CANADA. OTTAWA, Nov. 16 .- The Government will,

during the present session, submit to Parliament a plan for the establishment of a Government Savings Bank. The Provincial notes in circulation on the 6th of November amounted to 8,918,242; specie held in reserve, \$600,000. Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week, 21 per cent. per cent. NEW-ENGLAND.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FAMILY OF THE LATE GOV. ANDREW. atively deny that the article on the additional ses-

Boston, Nov. 17 .- The Proposition to raise \$100,000 for the family of the late Gov. Andrew is being

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Iproposition to faise \$100.000 for the family of the late Gov. Andrew is being carried out with the characteristic liberality of our citizens. The subscriptions, which are private and unsolicited, aiready exceed \$73.000.

COLD WEATHER IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 17.—Sleighs have appeared in our streets, and exceedingly cold weather for the season prevails. There is every indication to-night that navigation will close immediately, although many are hopeful that we shall have two or three weeks of moderate weather, and open the river, to compensate for the cold snap we are now experiencing. The harbor is full of vessels; many cargoes of goods are on the way to this port, and the closing of the river at this time will be attended with great loss and inconvenience, especially to lumber men, who are entirely unprepared for cold weather. The locks are full of lumber, and many vessels are now loading.

ROBBERY IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 17.—The house of Henry R. White, corner of Congress and India-sts., was, as he reports, robbed by burglars last evening of \$1.800 in gold, \$800 in silver, \$300 in greenbacks, and other articles.

THE SAFE ROBBERY IN CORNISH, ME.

A dispatch to the Associated Press, some time ago, announcing the breaking open and robbery of \$20,000 from one of Tilton & McFarland's burglar-proof safes, in Cornish, Maine, did injustice to these well known safe builders. The safe broken open was a cheap second-hand article, without any pretensions of being burglar-proof.

FIRES.

MILLINERY STORE IN BROADWAY.

At 4 o'clock p. m., yesterday, a fire occurred in the rear of the first floor of No. 335 Broadway, occupied by Mrs. Mulchinock, milliner. Loss on stock by fire and water, \$500. Insured. The first floor of No. \$334 is occupied by Measrs. B. Kahn & Co., opticians. Loss on stock by water, \$500. Mr. P. J. Jetter, barber, in the basement, by water, \$500. Mr. F. J. Jetter, barber, in the basement, lost by water, \$600. Insured for \$3,000, by the Hamilton and Entgers Companies. The building is owned by \$620 bury Browster, and may be repaired for \$200. Insured.

LIQUOR STORE IN BROADWAY.

J. G. Wing's liquor store, on the first floor of No. 476; Broadway, and the stock of wines in the basement, owned by Strauss & Blume, were damaged by fire and water early yesterday morning to the extent of \$1,000.

INCENDIARISM IN EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. An attempt was made early yesterday morning to fire the tenement No. 185 East Thirty-fifth-st., by setting fire to a basket of wood on the stairs.

setting fire to a basket of wood on the stairs.

TOY-STORE IN FIFTH-ST.

At 7½ o'clock last evening Frederick Manecus's toy and candy store, at No. 325 Fitth-St., was set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Loss on stock and furniture \$500; insured. Mr. Theodore Klein's shoe store adjoining was damaged to the amount of \$300; not insured. The building is owned by John Kleinied and is damaged to the extent of \$300; insured for \$5,000 by the Peter Cooper Company.

FEED-STORE IN TENTH-AVE.

Messrs. Allein & Moore's feed-store, in the basement of No. 124 Tenth-ave., was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$200 at about 19 o'clock yesterday morning; insured for \$6,500 by the Greenwich, Irving, and St. Nicholas companies.

STABLE IN WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.

At about 8 o'clock last evening the frame

At about 8 o'clock last evening the frame stable owned by Mr. Joseph Miller, at No. 242 West Forty-seventh-st., was destroyed by fire and a horse burned to death. Mr. Miller's loss is estimated at \$000; not insured. A lot of furniture owned by Mr. Adam Rodiger, stored in the stable, was destroyed; not insured. Mrs. Kephart's frame dwelting at No. 244 was damaged to the extent of \$200; insured.

Frame dwelling at No. 24 was almaged to be \$200; insured.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire destroyed the frame building No. 547 Columbia-st., eccupied as a flour and feed store by Charles McGinney. The flames communicated with a shed in the rear, and that, also, was destroyed. McGinney's loss amounts to about \$5,000; partially insured in the Metropolitian Company of New-York. The fire spread to two adjoining buildings owned by George Parchen, and occupied by Patrick Bridges as a grocery, and by Michael Kano as a shoe store. Their combined loss is estimated at \$100 no insurance. The roofs of Nos. 43, 43, and 47 Willow-st. were ignited, but the Bames were extinguished before much damage had been done. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. D. S. Voothies's carpenter shop, in Balchen-place, near Hoyt-st., was destroyed yesterday at about noon. Loss \$100 no lasurance.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMBOAT KING PHILIP.

An old steamboat, the King Philip, owned by
Mesers, Palmer & Co., was burned on Saturday of Morris. All Old Steamboat, the King I mind, owiled by Mesers. Palmer & Co., was burned on Saturday of Morrist. She was entirely consumed, together with a cargo of 2,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$3,000. The boat was used as a renovator of wet cargoes. She was valued at \$40,000; no insurance. One of the proprietors, who was severely scorched, lost all his personal property on board the craft.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLOR ANTELOPE AT

BURNING OF THE PROPELLOR ANTELOPE AT BUFFALO. Nov. 17.—The propeller Antelope, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat and 600 barrels of flour, caught fire at neon to-day, in front of Reed's elevator, and burned to the water's edge. The vessel was owned by Lathrop & Co. of Racine, Wisconsin, and was valued at \$50,000, and insured for \$44,000. The cargo was valued at \$100,000, and insured for \$0,000. The vessel atrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and had discharged a portion of the miscellaneous part of her cargo. The fre is supposed to have originated near the boilers. Far simpping and elevators in the vicinity of the burning vessel were at one time in great danger.

LARGE FIRE AT LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Two entire blocks the

sel were at one time in great danger.

LARGE FIRE AT LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Two entire blocks in the business portion of the town of Louisiana, in Pike County, Missouri, were destroyed by fire on Friday night, involving a loss of \$210,000, on which the insurance does not exceed \$60,000.

The principal losers are Henderson & Co., tobacco factory, \$55,000. Insurance, \$10,000, in the Etun Office, Harifory, \$5,000 in the Home, \$2,000 in the Manhattan; \$2,000 in the Harmony—all of New-York; \$5,000 in the Finents, of Brooklyn. Jacob Block, warehonse; loss, \$80,000; insurance not stated.

Thomas Cash & Co., planing mill; loss \$30,000; insurance not stated.

Thomas Cash & Co., planing mill; loss \$30,000; insurance not stated. Lindsley Bros. & Lindsley, and Van Horn & Co., tobacco and machinery, \$81,000; loss \$10,000; insurance not stated. Lindsley Bros. & Lindsley, and Van Horn & Co., tobacco and machinery, \$81,000; insurance not stated. Lindsley Bros. & Lindsley, and Van Horn & Co., tobacco and machinery, \$81,000; insured for \$10,000 in the Hartford Company, \$5,000 in the insured for \$10,000 in the Hartford Company, \$5,000 in the St. Louis, and \$5,000 in a Quincy company. Glenn & Overall, tobacco factory; loss \$21,000; insured for \$1,500 in St. Louis companies.

M. & D. Lynch, loss \$4,000. ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY-TWENTY-ONE

CARS BURNED. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning an oiltrain near Calicoon Station, bound east, was run into by a freight train, and the freight locumotive was disabled a freight train, and the freight locomotive was disabled and a number of oil cars were demoissled. The oil took fire, and destroyed 21 cars and a locometive. As the accident occurred on a down-grade, it was impossible to detach and save any of the cars that were behind the fire. The loss is estimated at nearly \$50,000. Nobody was injured. Passenger trains were detained eight hours, you torday, but the track is to be free this morning.